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points are applicable to any camper-out, to any one who has to do with mining or civil engineering, and it should be brought to the attention of a wide circle.

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

The *Journal of Experimental Zoology*, Vol. VI., No. 4 (July, 1909), contains the following contributions: "Factors of Form Regulation in *Harenactis attenuata*," by C. M. Child. The contraction of tissues following a wound does not appear to be an adaptive reaction to accomplish wound closure, but merely a physiological result of the injury to the tissues. The rapidity of oral restitution and to some extent the size of the parts decrease with increasing distance of the level of restitution from the original oral end, until in short proximal pieces restitution usually ceases with wound closure. "The Effects of Centrifugal Force upon the Eggs of some Chrysomelid Beetles," by R. W. Hegner. Eggs of five species of three genera of chrysomelid beetles were centrifuged at ages ranging from those freshly laid to those with well-developed blastoderms. Three strata were induced regardless of the orientation of the eggs in the centrifugal machine. In some cases eggs with their contents redistributed produced normal embryos or larvæ; in other cases a dwarf embryo resulted at the inner (light) end of the egg, not having grown around the yolk as in eggs developed normally. Female beetles

after centrifuging laid eggs as usual; these with two exceptions produced normal larvae. "Contributions to Experimental Entomology, I., *Junonia cænia* Hübner; II., Two Cases of Anabiosis in *Actras selene* Hübner," by William Reiff. "Adaptation and Immunity of the Lower Organisms to Ethyl Alcohol," by J. Frank Daniel. The author studied the acclimatization of certain infusoria (*Stentor* and *Spirostomum*) to alcohol. Some strains of these animals showed a considerably increased resistance to alcohol after being kept for a few days in weak solutions of this substance. In other strains, having a high resistance to begin with, scarcely any increase of resistance could be caused by this means. The increase of resistance was limited to the substance used in acclimatizing the animals; when acclimatized to ethyl alcohol, they showed a decreased resistance to other chemicals.

HISTORICAL GRAPHICS

SOME time ago, while preparing a paper on the history of physics, I adopted the plan of inserting the life interval of the great masters in metric cross-section paper, to the year. My only excuse for referring to the matter here is this method of reference, which proved itself surprisingly useful, both at that time and since. It consists in plotting straight line life periods chronologically, from left to right and the corresponding names alphabetically from top to bottom. Authors are thus easily found and the chronological comparison is im-

